International Justice at The Hague. As a rule the League can officially take up and adjudicate a complaint lodged by a national minority only if this is brought up by a State represented on the Council of the League. Minorities have repeatedly protested against this very unsatisfactory method of treating their grievances, and in 1929 the Council made a slight amendment in the procedure, which has not, however, satisfied the complainants.

The demand for the recognition of the Jewish nationality and its inclusion among the other minorities was the only constitutional method whereby the Jews of Eastern Europe could attain a similar measure of legally guaranteed cultural autonomy. Still, the Jewish minority differs essentially from the other minorities. It is not concentrated in one district, but is scattered all over the country; it is urban and forms islets in strange surroundings; it does not form a complete economic unit with agriculture for its natural basis, but consists mainly of traders and artisans dependent on non-Jewish customers; and unlike most other nationalities, it lacks the support of fellow-countrymen dominant in another country. But, on the other hand, their feeling of national affinity is not limited to their co-racials in their own or in another single country, but extends, though in a lesser degree, to the Jews in many other countries even where

these differ from them in language and culture. The Jews, therefore, though rightly acknowledged as a national minority, differ from the other minorities and do not always share their interests.

The Jews of Turkey and Hungary, by declarations from their leading organizations, have renounced the rights of national minorities accorded to them by the Minority Treaties. In Hungary the declaration meant in fact that the large majority of the Jews wished to be regarded as Magyars and not as Jews by nationality. In Turkey the renunciation was made under strong pressure from the Government.